

WARNS JUNKERS OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Lloyd George Says Latter Will Give Prussians the Surprise of Their Lives.

BALEFORTH EXTOLLS U. S.

Ambassador Page Says This Country Will Send Millions of Soldiers as Needed.

LONDON, April 6.—The anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war was observed to-day by a luncheon given at the Mansion House by Charles A. Hanson, the Lord Mayor of London, with Ambassador Page as a guest of honor. Other guests included the Ambassadors and Ministers of the allied countries, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Derby, Lord Milner, the Marquis of Crewe, Sir Eric Geddes, Lord Robert Cecil, Admiral Wemyss, Admiral Jellicoe, Winston Spencer Churchill, Gen. Sir William Robertson, Sir R. B. P. Finlay, Vice-Admiral Sims and representatives of the Dominions and Colonies.

The flag of the United States and Great Britain were flying over the Mansion House and the Grenadier Guards band played American airs.

President Lloyd George was unable to be present at the luncheon, but sent a telegram, which was read, as follows:

"The decision of the American people that it was their duty to join in the great struggle of free people against the attempt of overbearing despotism to establish its own universal dominion by military power was one of the most momentous events in history. During the past year they have been bending all their energies to the work of preparation. During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Ambassador Page's Reply.

Ambassador Page, replying in behalf of America, expressed the great appreciation of Americans for the commemoration of the anniversary and the many kindnesses and help which the Americans had received at the hands of the British since their entry into the war. Continuing he said:

"You earnestly welcomed our troops and the constant stream of them which since has poured through this kingdom

has been met by unflinching kindness. Your Government has thrown open all doors to helpful formation and has dealt with us as it deals with its own people."

Ambassador Page referred, among other things, to the British naval patrol "risking the lives of their crews in saving the lives of our men" from the torpedoed steamship Tuscania and the unflinching kindness on that occasion of the people of Scotland and Ireland from the highest to the humblest dwellers on those rough coasts. Mr. Page then spoke of the efforts America had made, saying the United States had built a vast military structure on a broad basis. The reading by the Ambassador of Gen. Pershing's words to Gen. Foch when the American commander placed the disposal of the Entente allied commander "looked a great round of applause, as did his reference to President Wilson's resolve 'to see the struggle through to the end.'"

Millions to Come as Needed.

"In this hour of the supreme test," said Ambassador Page in his address, "we are in need of millions as needed—come along with you and our French companions in arms so to rodden the fields of France that rulers or nations that heretofore meditate conquest will see there the price free men paid for freedom, and will hesitate and desert."

"Your heroic example makes our part of the task easier. It will be an immortal experience to share your unyielding endurance. No nation that helps stay the plague will ever outlive the glory of its achievement or the thanks of succeeding generations."

"We have to thank you especially for your sure shield against the subjection of the seas and threatened attacks on the lands beyond them. For this I speak our appreciation with a new understanding, and the understanding will never pass from our grateful recollection."

The Ambassador alluded to Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Minister, as "our good friend throughout his long public career, whose speech sets us to higher effort," and assured him "that his historic service to us is already linked with one of the most heroic deeds of our nation and will so abide in our appreciative annals."

In concluding his speech Ambassador Page presented to the city of London, in the name of the American officers stationed here, an American flag. "In token of our appreciation of your kind remembrance of this day and of our appreciation also of this distinguished gathering in our honor."

peace to which we look forward with unflinching confidence.

The King replied:

"The message received from you, my Lord Mayor, and your distinguished guests assembled to celebrate the entry of the United States into the war greatly touched me. Pray convey to all my grateful thanks for their generous sentiments whereto it gives expression. American troops are daily taking their place in the battle line and this increases more than ever the confidence with which we patiently look forward to the ultimate victory of our united efforts in defense of the rights and liberties of civilization."

GEORGE, R. I.

The Lord Mayor said he also had received a telegram from Lord Northcliffe, who declared that the Americans were coming in thousands, hundreds of thousands and millions, if necessary, to make victory certain.

Mr. Balfour, in proposing a toast commemorating the entry of the United States into the war, said he did not believe that at this moment among those fighting for the allied cause was any community to be found which more clearly understood what were the issues at stake or was more firmly determined to see those issues brought to a successful conclusion than the United States. All had come to the conclusion that while there was room on the earth for the free development of all communities, there was no room for both the ideas cherished by the German military party and the ideas cherished by the great free democracies of the world. One or the other must prevail; they could not flourish side by side.

"Could anything be more painful than the use to which President Wilson's declarations of policy had been put by the 'Central Powers'?" he asked. "All their statements who praised the principles expressed by the President had at the very moment when they came to be carried out cynically violated them without reproach by their own people."

After declaring that all the boundary lines the Central Powers had drawn in the case had been made in violation of this sacrifice and what policy it involved, I do not believe that it would seriously delay what we should all like

Faith in Russian People.

He thought that the present leaders of Russia really believed that they could bring an end to the war by appealing to the better instincts of peoples or sections of the enemy powers, and added:

"I am one of those who have an undying faith in the Russian people, and I look forward to the time when they will be not only independent and united but free. Every assistance we can give them in that painful upward struggle will be given."

"The illusions which brought Russia

to her present position have never been entertained by our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. They have always, in cherishing the ideals in which they believe, known that they would have in the last resort to fight for those ideals, and they have always understood that in this great battle between darkness and light sacrifices were inevitable, and they have shown that they were ready to make those sacrifices to the fullest extent."

"It is an imposing sight to see a great nation hitherto solely engaged in the paths of peace, whose worst enemy could never suggest that it had military ambitions, devoting all its energies, all its powers of sacrifice and all its death in men, ability and resources to the service of the cause in which we believe. And surely no greater proof was ever given of its devotion to the common cause than has been given recently by President Wilson and the American Government in agreeing to allow the troops of America to fight in the first instance, not as an American army, but with British and French troops on the western front."

"I am not sure that every one in this room can appreciate the full magnitude of this sacrifice and what policy it involved. I do not believe that it would seriously delay what we should all like

to see—a great American army fighting as an American army side by side with the British, French and Italians and the other Allies. The sacrifice has been made for a great international cause and because the President and the community whom he represents have thoroughly realized how much depends upon the fighting in the West in the next few months and have felt that all smaller obstacles must be swept out of the way, that the great and final end may be achieved."

FRENCH CELEBRATE OUR YEAR OF WAR

Government Ministers Give Praise to America's Accomplishments.

PARIS, April 6.—A brilliant assembly, including French officials and diplomats and Americans, this afternoon

celebrated the anniversary of America's entry into the war in the magnificent festival hall of the Hotel de Ville.

Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; Jules Cambon, the head of the American Department of the French Government, and Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, representing the French Government; Ambassador William Graves Sharp, Secretary of War Baker, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American Army, and a considerable number of American naval and army officers were present.

Adrien Mithouard, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, and M. Raun, Prefect of the Police of Paris, speaking in behalf of the city, paid tributes to the patriotic and unselfish motives which actuated America's intervention in the war. After this M. Pichon spoke for the Government.

Ambassador Sharp, in replying, thanked the city authorities and the representatives of the Government for the demonstration. He said:

"Auspicious as is this event and the readiness of our own brave soldiers who now take their places beside their allied brothers on the battle front, yet at this moment when the enemy more than ever is determined to subject the

soil of France to his domination, I am persuaded that the time for words has passed into the time for deeds. The world knows the momentous issues at stake. Do they not involve all that is essential to happiness? The progressive development of free peoples is today imperiled by the power of the militarists. As long as that enemy seeks to impose his terms upon us we must fight, and we will fight to conquer. For that purpose all the men and all the resources of America will be placed at your disposal."

M. Pichon said:

"For the states that provoked the catastrophe in which millions met their death, the anniversary of the declaration of war is that of a crime of which they will eternally bear the responsibility and stigma."

"For the peoples who resolved to make supreme sacrifices only in order to defend and to save their most precious possessions for humanity, the anniversary of their entry into the war is that of an act which history will record with the title of immortal glory. Among those peoples none more than that of the United States has a right to claim its part in the homage which will be rendered them by posterity."

"In behalf of right and justice alone has America intervened in a battle in

which barbarism threatens the world with the most frightful aggression, and is acting without a trace of selfish calculation, seeking only to serve a cause which is that of civilized humanity."

France, the Minister continued, appreciates more than any other the effect of America's invincible will, as it is in France that America's splendid troops continually arrive.

"Thus, for our hearts they are fighting; thus, at the moment I am speaking, in Picardy they are sacrificing their lives to drive the enemy from our land. Thus, along the Somme and the Oise, they are marching to reconquer invaded districts for our unhappy countrymen. America's ends are the same as those of France; peace by victory; lasting peace based on justice."

The remarks of both M. Pichon and Mr. Sharp were greeted with rousing cheers. At the end of the ceremony toasts were drunk, to President Wilson, Secretary Baker, Gen. Bliss and Pershing, Ambassador Sharp and the American Army.

Coal Rate Increase.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Increased rates on bituminous and cannel coal, averaging 15 cents a ton from mines on the Pittsburgh and Susquehanna Railroad, were approved to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.



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